

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy with occasional showers
to-day and to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 57.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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JOHNSON AND LODGE LEAD IN DEMAND FOR PEACE TREATY TEXT

"Germans Had It 15 Days
Ago, and We Must See It,"
Says California Man.

SECRECY IS SUSPICIOUS

Must Be Something to Con-
ceal in Omission of Im-
portant Parts.

OPPOSED BY DEMOCRATS

Hitchcock Objects to "Inter-
ference" With President's
Negotiation Plans.

Bay State Democrats
Urge Wilson to Return

BOSTON, May 23.—President Wilson was urged to return from Paris and devote his attention to reducing the cost of living in this country in a cablegram sent to him to-day by Francis J. Finneran, president of the Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and twenty-six Democratic members of the Legislature. The message said: "The citizens of the United States want you home to help reduce the high cost of living, which we consider far more important than the League of Nations."

SENATE PASSES DEFICIENCY BILL

\$45,000,000 Measure Adopted
by Voice Vote in Three
Minutes.

LODGE REQUESTS SPEED

Tells Colleagues Army Allow-
ance and Pension Checks Are
Ready for Mailing.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Senate came near breaking its own record for spending money in a hurry when it passed the deficiency appropriation bill to put the War Risk Insurance Bureau in funds again. Senator Lodge (Mass.) called up the bill, which appropriates \$45,000,000 to meet the pension and allowance claims of the army.

It had come from the House, and the Senator said that its passage was urgently necessary because the 3,000,000 checks representing these claims were ready for mailing, but must wait until the appropriation bill made funds available.

The bill, he said, was identical in amount with that which failed at the last session. Without objection it was taken up and passed viva voce in three minutes.

Passage of the bill by the Senate does not mean that the checks due soldiers' families can be sent out yet. The bill does not become a law until it has been signed by the President, or until ten days have elapsed after it is sent to him and he has not returned it with his veto.

The bill will be sent to the White House as quickly as possible, and it will be up to Secretary Tumulty either to send it to Paris or leave it at the White House to become law without the President's signature. Legal experts at the Capitol hold that delivery to the White House is sufficient under the Constitution to make the bill law in case it stays there ten days without signature. However, if the bill were despatched on a fast ship to France.

Whether the President can sign by cable is in doubt, but will be settled when Mr. Tumulty gets the measure.

DIRIGIBLE LANDS ON ROOF OF HOTEL

Stunt Deliberately Done—
Two Passengers Alike.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—For the first time in the history of flying in America, a dirigible of the air was brought to a convenient stop in the heart of a large city when a dirigible balloon landed on top of a prominent hotel here this evening to permit two of its five passengers to alight. The 160-foot dirigible, a 4-4 lander, was a specially constructed platform 30 by 30 feet. The landing was made after seven attempts.

The balloon, piloted by James Shadle, made the trip from Wright Lake naval air station, near Akron, approximately thirty-five miles, in a little more than one hour, despite the fact that it faced stiff winds.

Ralph H. Upson, world's champion balloonist, winner of the last international balloon race, which was held at Paris in 1913, and Major C. H. Maranville, flying instructor at the training station, were among the passengers.

Mr. Upson addressed the Society of Automotive Engineers. In part he said: "We did not set out to do a stunt when we flew to the top of the hotel. We did it simply to show as many Americans as possible that it is not only possible, but profitable, to travel by air. We are traveling back and forth between New York, Chicago and even San Francisco by air as an every day occurrence before long."

After a few minutes' stop here the other fliers sailed back to Akron. The 4-4 was built this year at a large rubber plant in Akron, where Mr. Upson is aero engineer. It has a gas capacity of 50,000 feet.

GERMAN PRINTING DELAYED.

Observations on Treaty Long as
Part Itself.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 23.—The German military train, on its way to Versailles with a printing outfit, has been delayed by accident, retarding the printing of the German observations on the peace treaty.

2.75 BEER GETS BRIEF RESPIRE; IT MAY SURVIVE

Judge Mayer Restrains U.
S. From Prosecuting
Four Brewers.

ONE BIG ISSUE REMAINS

Experts, Including Doctors,
Say Weak Brew Is Not
Intoxicating.

A ruling which for the present will protect the manufacture of 2.75 beer was made by Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday when he granted the application of four brewing companies for an injunction restraining United States Attorney Caffey from prosecuting them and ordering the Collector of Internal Revenue to sell stamps to them.

The ruling was made in the course of the four suits which the brewers have brought asking that permanent injunctions issue to the same effect, and their application of yesterday, which was only for a temporary injunction pending the trial of the actions on their merits, was granted on the understanding that the actions be pushed to speedy trial. Judge Mayer indicated that he expected the actions will be tried before July 1, when, unless Congress shall have repealed that portion of it dealing with malt liquors, the food conservation act will go into effect.

The four plaintiffs are the Everard, Hoffman, Clausen-Finnegan and Ruppert brewing companies and in the various proceedings incidental to their actions which have come before the court since the passage of the food conservation act the issues gradually have narrowed until there remains now only the single question of fact—Is 2.75 beer an intoxicant or is it not? This is the question which Judge Mayer desires to see threshed out and upon its adjudication will depend not only whether light beer may be sold regardless of the issue of the food law but also whether it may be sold despite the constitutional amendment doing away with the sale of intoxicating beverages in 1920.

As the brewers have brought their suits in equity the cases will be tried without jury, and since the issues are now identical all will be tried together as one action. All sorts and conditions of lay and expert testimony will be brought in, and it is expected that the trial will take up a number of court days.

In the court room during the argument of the case the application was made by a number of brewers who were not themselves among the litigants and who seemed to have come there with the notion that the issue of whether 2.75 beer they are making is an intoxicant or not was to be tried out then and there and that at the adjournment of the court they would go home with all their doubts at rest.

But as the argument progressed it became clear to them that the decision would be made by the court, and that the trial would be a long one. The trial will be held in the afternoon of the 27th, and it is expected that the trial will take up a number of court days.

The argument yesterday was conducted by William D. Guthrie for the brewers and by Mr. Caffey for the government. It lasted four hours, and consisted almost entirely of a review by Mr. Guthrie of the contents of thirty-seven affidavits, which he submitted in support of the contention that nobody can get drunk on beer which contains only 2 1/2 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

Doctors Offer Testimony.

Eleven of his affidavits were by physicians, of whom Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, James J. Walsh and Stephen Jewett were three; five were by chemists and twenty by large employers of labor. All of them supported the contention that beer containing 2 1/2 per cent. of alcohol is not an intoxicant, and that the normal human stomach can contain only three pints of any fluid at one time; that the abnormal developed stomach of the most seasoned beer drinker in the world can never contain more than five pints; and that without three quarts and eleven and seven-tenths ounces of 2.75 per cent. beer in his interior all at once it is impossible for any one to become intoxicated within the true intent and meaning of that term.

Mr. Guthrie told of experts, specially engaged by his clients, who, taking human subjects of varying fluid capacities and temperaments to laboratories, had been saturated them with 2.75 beer in large, small and graduated doses, getting in each case the same reaction; a condition of dignified sobriety on the part of the subject. He told how police and hospital physicians of this and other cities were ready to take the stand and swear that in all their experience of beer drinking in modern times they had never seen a case of intoxication among the thousands of public patients passing under their diagnoses. Employed with modern beer, without a drunkard employee resulting.

Says Science Is Interested.

"It is of importance," he said, "to both literature and science as well as to law to have tried out the question of whether the kind of beer these complainants make is an intoxicant. I have presented a memorandum on the various definitions of intoxication set forth in the dictionaries and in learned works."

G. O. P. CONCEDES FULL RIGHTS TO WOMEN VOTERS

No More Separate Feminist
Organizations to Be
Formed.

HAYS ANNOUNCES PLANS

Says League Will Not Be Op-
posed on Basis of Par-
tisanism.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Women hereafter will be admitted to membership in the Republican party on an equality with men, and no more separate women's organizations will be formed with-in the party. This was decided on here to-day at a conference between William H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee and Republican women representing every State in the union. Details of the plan under which women will acquire membership will be developed by the women of each State separately, working with the Republican State Central Committee of their respective States.

The decision, which the conference reached at the final session was worked out by the women in sectional meetings, where they also discussed matters and methods of organizations and educational campaigns to increase Republican women membership in the party. It was recognized by the conference that the temporary organization of purely feminine clubs was necessary to the absorption of the women into the Republican party, but it was particularly emphasized that these clubs are to be only temporary. It also was decided to give party participation to independently organized women's clubs, provided they were recognized by the State central committees.

His Principal Effort.

Mr. Hays, at the close of the conference with the women, said his principal effort in the next few months would be to interest more Americans in politics. This he is to undertake, he said, not from a partisan standpoint, but believing that the millions who devoted their lives to the country during the war should not retire from participation in the nation's affairs.

"If we can succeed in getting these men and women to maintain an interest in politics," he said, "I am willing to take my chance on getting a majority of them into the Republican party. I intend to make it my hobby to see that women be brought to a realization of the fact that there must be patriotism in peace as well as in war."

In a conference with newspaper correspondents Mr. Hays said a declaration of the Republican party on the League of Nations would be based solely upon the conviction of what is right for the United States and not merely because of its opposition to President Wilson.

Asked whether the League of Nations would be made a party issue in 1920, Mr. Hays said: "It cannot be a political issue. It is an American issue, and the position to be taken by the leaders of our party here in Washington will be determined solely by what they believe is best for America."

Will Follow Same Rule.

"We will follow the same rule that enabled us to win the Congressional elections last fall against the heaviest odds that ever confronted any party. We will stick to the principle that what is best for the country is the best for any political party—that the best way any party can serve itself is to serve the country first."

Although we were the minority party we were essentially the war party and at no time during the campaign did we deviate one particle from the principle that every move, every issue, every appeal, had to be first, last and always toward the success of the war, because working for the success of the war meant working for America. At no time did we accept any policy of isolation, or the President or the Administration simply because they were Democrats, but always from the standpoint of what America was in the conduct of her military operations."

"That was a very good rule, and it holds good to-day just as it did last fall. Our leaders in Washington will determine their position not on the basis of opposition to the Administration, but of support of what is American."

In conclusion, he said: "We are going ahead to solve the problem of the world, knowing full well that parties are judged not by their promises, but by their acts. We propose to show the country that no mistake was made last fall. The task is a big one, but that does not frighten our party."

PRINCE SEES BOY HE RAN OVER

Heir to British Throne Will Re-
place His Wrist Watch.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN from
London Times Service.

LONDON, May 23.—A messenger boy was run down recently by the Prince of Wales's automobile. He recovered and called to-day at Buckingham Palace. The boy will receive a new wrist watch to replace one broken in the accident.

PEACE CONFERENCE GERMANS WIN SAAR BASIN CHANGE; NOW ASK POOL OF WORLD SHIPPING

ALLOT CABLES,
GERMAN PLEA

Attempt to Save Undersea
Lines Also as They Beg
Allies for Vessels.

CHAOS IS BERLIN'S HOPE

Both Big Parties See Chance
to Gain Control if Rioting
Over Peace Is Forced.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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BERLIN, May 21 (delayed).—Germany is trying to save her large mercantile fleet now in possession of the United States and the Allies by a daring proposal which, it is contended here, would go far to remove international jealousy and friction growing out of sea rivalries and contribute greatly to a durable peace.

In her first comprehensive answer, which is in the form of an "aide memoire," Germany, among other counter-proposals, declares her willingness to give up her mercantile fleet provided it becomes part of a "world shipping pool," of which it will be a component part and in which Germany will be a participant and stockholder.

Germany announces her willingness to enter into negotiations with the United States, England and France by which this could be effected through an exchange of stock. The idea, as stated from reliable sources, is that the United States and the Allies would receive and divide among themselves 50 per cent. of the stock of all German shipping companies, Germany retaining the other half. This would include the German docks in New York, Baltimore, Hamburg, Bremen, Cuxhaven and elsewhere in every country.

It is contended that the United States and England through their holdings of stock would have absolute control of the pool, but Germany would be enabled to carry her own commerce, which would help her to meet the heavy financial obligations and reparations resulting from the war, while she would be under constant British-American control and direction, which would make it impossible to bring up the old question of German rivalry at sea. The details, it is said, are not gone into in the counter-proposal, but that is the idea. It is asserted here that such an arrangement would be only a natural development of the League of Nations.

Plan for the Seized Cables.

Germany makes another counter proposal which is original and is declared to be in the interest of a durable world peace. The German answer, it is said on good authority, renounces her rights to the German cables to America or elsewhere provided the other countries do likewise and that all cables are merged into a "world pool of transoceanic communications," to be placed under the administration and control of the League of Nations.

Immediate admission to the League of Nations is demanded by Germany on the basis of equality with other nations. Germany proposes further to give a concrete example of disarmament by land and sea through the abandonment of conscription and the reduction of her army, which shall consist of volunteers, to a force not to exceed 200,000 after one year and not to exceed 350,000 within two months.

She announces her intention also to give up the entire remainder of the war fleet still in her possession, except a few torpedo boats and cruisers, but it is expected that the other Powers will disarm in proportion within two years.

Germany declares it to be a funda-

SEE PETROGRAD
FALL IN DRIVE

Two Anti-Bolshevik Armies
Within 35 and 50 Miles
of Capital.

REDS LOSE THOUSANDS

Allies Sweeping Down From
North and Take Lake
Onega Stronghold.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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LONDON, May 23.—Strong forces are advancing on Petrograd from three directions, rapidly driving the Bolshevik army before them, and two of them already are within fifty and thirty-five miles respectively of the Russian capital.

From the west an Estonian army is advancing swiftly and has captured the town of Yamburg and the railway stations at Weymann and Moloskowsky, on the Narva-Petrograd line. The town of Korpela and several villages near Moganapla, on the Gulf of Finland, have been occupied. This brings the Estonians within fifty miles of Petrograd.

The correspondent at Helsingfors of the Daily Mail says that the Bolshevik resistance seems to have been broken in this fighting and that they lost several thousand prisoners and thirty guns, a great number of machine guns and five armored trains.

South of Petrograd a North Russian army, cooperating with the Estonians to the west, attacked and carried the Bolshevik position at Gatchina, an important railway station and junction thirty-five miles south of the capital. Thousands of the Bolshevik troops in this area and in the coast region west of Petrograd who surrendered with their arms joined later in attacks on their former comrades.

It is reported at Helsingfors that the Reds will defend Petrograd and are arming all the workmen. The report that they will have a force of 300,000 defenders.

Coincident with these highly successful operations on the west and south the Allies are moving down from the north. Gen. Maynard, commanding the allied forces on the Murmansk front in Russia, has moved his headquarters 400 miles southward on the Murmansk coast to Kem, about 350 miles northeast of Petrograd, on the White Sea, at the mouth of the Kem River, according to Reuters' correspondent with the British Murmansk expedition.

The allied forces on this point have captured Medvegyevka, at the northern western end of Lake Onega, about 250 miles northeast of the capital, after a series of actions in which the Bolshevik rear guard suffered severely, a statement issued by the British War Office to-night says. The rapid retreat of the Bolsheviks, it is added, prevented them from seriously damaging the port works at the Alkila, where they had heights surrounding the town.

The Bolsheviks have begun the evacuation of Moscow, according to reports brought from Petrograd to Copenhagen by travellers and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Typhus is raging in Moscow and the situation there is considered desperate. The railway was between a number of places in Central Russia have been dismantled, the reports say, in order to improve mainline service out of Moscow.

CAPT. CHAMBERLAIN WINS ACQUITTAL

Cleared of Perjury and For-
gery Charges.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 23.—It is unofficially reported that the court-martial which has been trying Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Tex., the aviator who claimed to have performed many thrilling exploits over the German lines, has acquitted him of the first charge of perjury and forgery.

The vote on the first specification is understood to have been 7 to 1, and on the second specification solidly in Chamberlain's favor.

The result of the vote on the second charge, namely, falsehood, has not been learned.

The court after finishing the taking of testimony reconvened behind closed doors. It threw out the greater part of the report of Major-General Salmon of the British Air Service, the documentary and oral evidence of Major-General Webb, British War Office handwriting expert, and also much of the hearsay testimony of other witnesses.

Capt. Chamberlain, at the time a Lieutenant, on August 31, 1918, was recommended for the Victoria Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest awards in the gift of Great Britain and the United States for bravery, for an exploit on the July 20 preceding in a battle with twelve German machines on the British front in France. Chamberlain was reported to have destroyed five enemy planes and to have damaged two others.

German Helmets to Be
Made Into Utensils

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN from
the London Times Service.

LONDON, May 23.—A steamship has landed in Wales with a cargo of German helmets for remelting in the steel works at Altonally into knives, forks and spoons.

MEETING AT SPA TO DRAFT REPLY

Scheidemann, Bernstorff and
Others Leave Berlin to
Join Rantzau.

NEW CRISIS IS REPORTED

Rumors of Dissension in Cab-
inet Gain Weight by Chan-
cellor's Departure.

LONDON, May 23.—Chancellor Scheidemann, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Count Johann von Bernstorff and Matthias Erzberger left Berlin for Spa on Thursday to meet Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and decide upon the final wording of the counter proposals to be presented by the Germans at Versailles, says a Berlin despatch received here to-day.

It was announced that the meeting arranged to be held at Spa was necessary because communication between Berlin and Versailles had become difficult for technical reasons.

Moreover, it was added, the German Government was determined to enlighten the German people at the earliest possible moment concerning the counter proposals and the prospects for peace.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 23 (delayed).—The unexpected departure of Chancellor Scheidemann, Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and Dr. Hell, the justice minister, for Spa to-night started a rumormongering of a cabinet crisis. Reports of dissension in the cabinet have been most prominent during the past few days.

The cabinet had an animated session to-day which resulted in Scheidemann and the others leaving Berlin.

It was denied in official circles that the cabinet trip to Spa was of other significance than a desire to get in closer communication with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau.

Herr Schwartz, the Saxon Minister of Agriculture, has returned to Dresden from Versailles because he is no longer connected with the German peace delegation. The Minister says that illness caused his withdrawal, but it is assumed here that a letter he wrote to the Volkszeitung of Dresden sharply criticizing the peace delegation really was responsible.

PROPAGANDA DRIVE STARTED BY SPIES

German Agents in Switzer-
land Malign Allies.

PARIS, May 23.—German spies and propaganda agents have resumed their operations in Switzerland, but their tactics apparently have changed, the correspondent of the Temps in Switzerland writes. Instead of giving material help to dangerous elements in the allied countries, they are now engaged in various forms of propaganda against the allied Powers.

"A very important anti-British campaign has been discovered," the correspondent adds. "Leaflets bearing the name of neither author nor printer are being distributed in sealed envelopes, being in the offices of the most important Swiss papers. The Swiss police have recently received a great quantity of these tracts, the German origin of which is very apparent."

"I can declare positively that a number of German spies lately arrived at Geneva were identified as former German spies. They are spending a lot of money, but it has been found possible to discover their particular kind of propaganda. Their presence in Switzerland, however, proves that the German propaganda services are far from being disorganized. It is also significant that Germans who were at the head of the propaganda organizations have returned to their old posts."

FOR FREE DANUBE AND RHINE.

Commercial Conference Would In-
ternationalize Rivers.

BRUSSELS, May 23.—A resolution favoring the internationalization of the Danube and Rhine rivers, which is, however, of individual rights conferred by the peace treaty, was adopted yesterday by the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference which is in session here. Another resolution, adopted unanimously, calls for the constitution of an international commission of experts to study the question of internationalizing the Danube and Rhine rivers to obtain the freedom of a navigable waterway from the North Sea to the Black Sea.

A third resolution favors new railroad connections between the Baltic and the Adriatic without touching the territories of the former Central Powers and the guaranteeing of commercial relations between the Polish, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav and Rumanian territories.

Big Four Still to Decide
Adriatic, Polish and
Slovak Questions.

ORLANDO UNYIELDING

Wilson May Return July 1
With Many Issues Hang-
ing Fire.

TURKEY ADDS TO WORRIES

Effect of Senate Changes in
Treaty Would Be That of
Reservations.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, May 23.—The earliest date for the signing of the treaty is now placed at June 5, with the latest June 15. What concerns many here are the signs that the Peace Conference is heading into another log jam. With a deluge of notes pouring in from the Germans—all of them requiring careful consideration, since many of them plainly are designed for propaganda purposes—it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Big Four to settle the other tremendous questions before them. It is impossible to deny that almost no progress has been made with some.

Unquestionably the German notes are part of an able propaganda, and are having an effect. The economic note describing the treaty as a death sentence for millions of Germans has been taken up cleverly by the German people, the French Socialist newspapers, and the British radicals.

The most significant thing of all is that coincident with these German notes there are now coming strong intimations from American mission circles that there will be changes in the treaty, the inference being that the German notes are accomplishing more than the Allies' replies so far would indicate.

Will Alter Saar Clause.

Important changes in the Saar clauses of the peace treaty will be made by the Council of Four in regard to economic arrangements, but they will not restore the German flag to this region, as the Germans desire. The changes are explained as meaning a better working arrangement, but their exact nature has not been revealed yet.

These changes, however, are likely to afford the present German government the excuse it now appears to be seeking for signing the treaty. Apparently the French consented to the changes at the instance of the British and Americans. The Germans will return to Versailles on Saturday and it is understood that they have received already intimations that the Allies are willing to change the Saar clauses.

There is an absolute deadlock again over the Italian question, the Italians asserting that they have not conceded the sovereignty of Fiume.

The President insists on sending a mission to Syria to consult the people. The French say that this is only one instance of the growing trouble over Turkey.

Here are the questions of the most pressing importance outside of the German and Austrian treaties:

Adriatic Question.—This has caused a difficult political situation in Italy, which is likely at any minute to result in the overthrow of the Government of Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino, who, after arousing the people, have shown a disposition to yield Fiume and other points, but are still standing out for the Istrian quicksilver mines, which the President will not give them.

The resignation of three members of the Italian delegation as a protest against the Orlando policy has worked up the people of Italy further, and Premier Orlando has lost the support of a large element of the Italian press.

Polish Situation.—The defiance by the Poles of the allied orders to suspend hostilities against the Ukrainians and the bringing of Premier Paderewski here has prevented the Allies from taking punitive measures against Poland by withholding food and other aid. The belligerent spirit of the Poles is causing great uneasiness and it is feared that this will continue to be the trouble spot menacing world peace. Yet the Allies appear undecided about how far they shall go to restrain them.

Teschen Boundary.—The failure of the Big Four to delimit this boundary between Poland and Slovakia is causing trouble in Prague. This trouble is like that which developed over Fiume, and is a clash between the principle of self-de-

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